

# The Woman's Column.

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For the Woman's Column.  
HOPE THROUGH THE NIGHT.

BY MARTHA YOUNG.

Come, hopeful heart, tell me, I pray,  
That heaven is near, not far away;  
'Tis doubt and fear make it appear  
A distance long from there to here.  
Faith, let me lean on thee, my stay.  
At night in dreams I see my Lost,  
Nor weak, nor worn, nor fever-tossed,  
By age untouched, by youth up-borne;  
At night I cease my weary moan,  
'Tis then I see their gain my cost—  
Come, hopeful heart!

Oh, garish day when dreams are none,  
When labors grow, when is begun  
The ceaseless flow of words that go  
Where idle winds flutter and blow!  
Glad am I when thy hours are gone—  
Come, hopeful heart.

Greensboro, Alabama.

THE LESSON OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The extension of full suffrage to the women of New South Wales on the 14th inst., is the logical consequence of the recent action of Federated Australia in conferring the national suffrage on women. This fact ought to open the eyes of American suffragists to the true method of procedure for the attainment of their object. Year after year the upper house of New South Wales, which is not elective, but corresponds with the English House of Lords, has rejected the equal suffrage bills enacted by the House of Representatives. But the right to vote and hold office in the national body having been attained, this has compelled acquiescence, and women's enfranchisement is now complete.

Here, too, whenever the national suffrage shall have been once attained in any State, every other form of political privilege will speedily follow. And in every State Presidential suffrage can be had without change of constitution by a simple act of legislation.

Every Legislature therefore, at every session, should be petitioned by the suffragists of the State so to change its election law as to enable women who possess the qualifications of age, residence, and education required of male citizens, to vote in the Presidential election of 1904.

All that the country needs is an object lesson, which will be supplied by the universal participation of women in any State in the Presidential election. That would result in doubling the successful male ma-

jority. The issues will be purely political. No vexed question of prohibition or license will complicate the campaign. The result would be to identify a majority of the women with the winning side, and in politics, as everywhere else, "nothing succeeds like success."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

QUESTION THE CANDIDATES.

If we wish to make our opinions effective, we must begin by ceasing to be slaves of party.

The only way in which existing abuses can be reformed is by the election of legislators, State or national as the case may be, who will work and vote for the changes needed, or at least for the special change which we regard most imperative.

National legislation can only be effected by Congressmen pledged to reform existing abuses. In my opinion we need, first of all, the creation of a national board of arbitration to decide controversies between employers and employed, with power to make its decisions respected. The interests of consumers should be paramount. Such a court can only be created by the action of congressmen pledged to such legislation. So, too, the repeal of tariff protection of monopolies that are selling their products lower to foreigners than to our own people, the enactment of reciprocity treaties with Cuba and Canada, the establishment of free trade and local self-government in the Philippines, the reduction of our extravagant annual national expenditure of one thousand million dollars, which is crushing our working people—these can only be accomplished by electing congressmen, irrespective of party, who are known to be in favor of such measures.

Where State legislation only is needed, as in the extension of suffrage to women, which is exclusively a State question, candidates for the State Legislatures should be questioned by their constituents in advance of their nomination. Whenever a sufficient number of the men and women who are already in favor of woman suffrage, are willing in their senatorial and representative districts, to overstep party lines in order to secure legislative supporters, the suffrage battle will be won. In Massachusetts, for instance, six years ago, 110,000 voters recorded themselves as in favor of woman suffrage. Probably there was not a single representative district in the Commonwealth where some votes were not given in its support. If one third of that number would discriminate in the choice of their representatives and senators, in accordance with their convictions on this question, woman suffrage would be enacted within a year.

Our political evils are the result of the criminal carelessness and party prejudices of our people. They can be reme-

died whenever many thousand voters, animated by a distinct purpose, will unite in questioning the nominees of both parties, and in working for the men who will carry out their principles.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Quite a number of callers have enlivened our office during the past quiet vacation week. Mrs. Jane Amy McKinney of Iowa, and her accomplished daughter, Miss Mabel McKinney, Mrs. Aaron M. Powell and Mrs. Harriet Jackson Palmer, of New York, and others. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell is in camp at Georgeville, Can., and Miss Catherine Wilde is taking a vacation at Christmas Cove, in Maine. Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, of Brookline, has returned from Cape Cod.

Queen Amalie of Portugal, is not only beautiful but eminent in works of kindness and charity. Only a year or so ago she saved a poor fisherman from drowning at her summer home on the coast of Portugal, at the peril of her own life. The queen, who is now in her thirty-sixth year, was born at Twickenham, England, during the exile of her parents, the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and she married at Lisbon, May 22, 1886, the then Prince Royal, Duke of Braganza. She is the only princess in Europe who has taken the degree of M. D.

It is not surprising that President Harper's plan of separating the young women of Chicago University into classes of their own should meet with protest from the young women concerned. Nor is it fair to assume, as some have done, that their unwillingness is due to a desire to be in the same class with the young men. The *Springfield Republican* recalls the fact that "the head of one of the foremost women's colleges in the country remarked a few years ago, in an address at Smith College, that when the women's work in a University is made an annex, it sinks in importance and in quality. It is not a side show that these young women want."

Mrs. Bridget French, who died recently in Rochester, N. Y., at the age of seventy-two, is said to have been the originator of more inventions than any other woman. She was the inventor of thirty-six devices, holding patents for them. The most important was the French burglar-proof lock, from which she got considerable money. Mrs. French was born in Ireland in 1830, and when twenty years old came to this country, settling in Rochester, where she lived until the time of her death. Early in life she developed an inventive turn and evolved a steam sterilizer which has attained wide use. Then she turned her attention to patent medicines, and evolved a number of remedies. Other things which she devised were a stove-pipe damper with a vent in it, a patent car coupler, a funnel with a sieve attachment, and a fibre chimney.



## SUITS AGAINST CLUB WOMEN.

Club women all around Boston, as well as the temperance workers in the district, are considerably stirred over the fact that the closing of the Albany House at Brighton this spring through the representations of a number of club women to Governor Crane, has resulted in the bringing of suits demanding \$50,000 damages from these women, and the husband of one of them, by Timothy F. Buckley, lessee of the hotel. The suits were brought last Monday in the Superior Court of Suffolk County, and have been assigned to the October session. The first is for \$40,000 for loss of business and property through the faking away of the hotel licenses, and the second is for \$10,000 on the ground of injury to the feelings and reputation of Timothy F. Buckley. Both actions are based on the allegation that when the club women went before Governor Crane representing various civic organizations of women in Brighton, Waltham, Newton and Watertown, they misrepresented the facts in regard to the hotel, the business done there, and its influence on the community.

The defendants and the clubs they belong to are: Charles F. Bates of 86 Linden Street, Allston, whose property has already been attached in the suit; Mrs. Bates is also named as a defendant; Mrs. Helen S. Morse, president of Brighthelmstone Club of Brighton, who resides at 12 Haskell Street, Watertown; Mrs. Electa N. L. Walton of 68 Chestnut Street, West Newton; Mrs. Francis B. Hornbrooke of Newton Centre; Mrs. Mary R. Martin of 55 Prescott Street, West Newton; Mrs. Inez E. Pollard of Newton Upper Falls; Mrs. Charles F. Shirley of 36 Parsons Street, West Newton, all of the Newton Federation. Miss Caroline W. Wilson, president of the Watertown Woman's Club; Mrs. R. F. Horne of Watertown; Miss Sarah G. Osborne of 916 Main Street, Waltham, and Mrs. Lilla M. Noyes, 172 Adams Street, Waltham, are the other defendants named in the suit. The two last-named women are members of the Cantabrigia Club board of officers of the Waltham Civic League. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bates, well-known Allston people, are also defendants, Mr. Bates being the only man in the list.

Mrs. Francis B. Hornbrooke, when asked about the case said: "We were asked by members of the Brighthelmstone Club of Brighton to aid in terminating a nuisance there, known as the Albany House. Fifteen of us, including representatives of the Watertown and Allston clubs, together with five from the Newton Federation, early in June waited upon Governor Crane. There was no written petition drawn up. Mrs. Bates of Allston simply told the governor the situation in a few words, and we all seconded it. Three days later we saw by the papers that the Albany House was closed, and from that time until this I have thought nothing of the matter; in fact, I had completely forgotten the incident."

"This is really too ludicrous to talk about," continued Mrs. Hornbrooke, smiling; "why, the man won't dare to take the case to the courts; if he did, he would be cutting his own throat. We have all

the facts on our side; this was not started in a hurry-flurry, sentimental sort of way; we went at the wiping out of this place in a systematic business manner. It was simply a hearing before the governor of the State; a private hearing, in which a few women desired to tell the officials of the Commonwealth just what was going on in Brighton. The governor listened to us, with the result that the Albany is at present not running."

## STATE CORRESPONDENCE.

## COLORADO.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, AUG. 10, 1902.

Editors Woman's Journal:

While dining recently with a young man from Greeley, Colorado, I asked him a few questions concerning the suffrage situation there. As he touched upon some points made famous by the "antis," I subjoin the conversation.

He was just of age, and was interested in politics, so I opened the subject by asking:

"Does your mother vote?"

"Yes."

"Does she vote as your father does?"

"No."

"Does that cause any family difficulty?"

"No," smiling; "we don't generally know how mother votes till after election, and then only sometimes by some remarks she lets slip about the candidates. Of course we're always watching to find out."

"Is it generally accepted that women vote as their husbands do?"

"No; they are pretty independent voters."

"Did you ever know of any family trouble resulting from this difference of opinion?"

"Never heard of any."

"What is your father's party?"

"Republican."

"Was the woman's vote belived to play any part in carrying the State for Bryan in the last election?"

"No, I think not. In national affairs the families generally vote together. It is in local affairs that the independent vote of the women counts. In Evan, Longmont, and Erie, the woman vote defeated the license law. This leaves only one saloon town in northern Colorado. But you vote here in Washington, don't you?"

I was compelled to acknowledge that, although women here had had the suffrage in territorial days, the courts had taken it from them, though on grounds which it seems would scarcely have been held sufficient had the case been carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

He consoled me by reminding me that our bordering State, Idaho, had equal suffrage, and that Washington would have it in time.

This conversation reminded me of one which I had with an old friend whom I met in Chicago in the summer of '98. She had been living for several years in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. I said:

"Lizzie, do you always vote as your husband votes?"

"No. My husband always votes the Democratic ticket, no matter who is on it, but I vote for the best man."

"And he doesn't beat you?"

"No. I am inclined to think he is sometimes glad to have one member of the family vote against some of his candidates."

"But your people are all Democrats, too?"

"Yes, but when we women are really voters we don't think about the party. We think about the men, and what they stand for."

A. M. P.

Mrs. Delario has been nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Democratic State Convention of Wyoming.

The colleges and universities of the United States this year graduated between 4,000 and 5,000 young women. It is officially announced at Washington that while between 1890 and 1900 the men students in colleges and universities increased 60 per cent., women students increased 148 per cent.

In Austin, Tex., on Aug. 7, a contract for a Girls' Industrial School was let. Its cost will be \$45,462. The building of stone and brick will be completed within six months. The cornerstone of the girls' dormitory, on the university campus, was laid in the presence of the regents and faculty. There was no speech-making, the ceremony being very simple. The stone was laid by Mrs. Joseph D. Sayers, the wife of the governor.

The coal atriike is causing a discussion of the desirability of nationalizing the coal fields. The New England Homestead says:

This seems to be the best way to prevent strikes among the miners. Without going into the merits of the present controversy, it is an outrage on the public that a strike should be permitted that causes such widespread inconvenience and loss. There never was a strike in the postal service, and even railroad strikes are not allowed to stop the mails. This shows the conditions that would prevail were the coal mines owned by the nation.

At the meeting of the Butte Suffrage Club held last week it was decided to hold a mass convention of the woman suffragists of the State in Butte, Mont., on Sept. 17 and 18. Owing to the great interest manifested throughout the State in the cause of woman suffrage, the convention has been decided on. Railroads have signified their willingness to assist the ladies in this work of reform by granting the privilege of special rates from all points in the State. The *Anaconda Standard* says:

Miss Gail Laughlin, who is organizing clubs throughout the State, writes that she is meeting with enthusiastic success in most of the towns visited; that the men are just as ready to give assistance in organizing as are the women. In Fergus County, where most of the journey is covered by stage and the towns are separated by great distances, she has met a most cordial reception, having organized several clubs in that county alone. The one at Lewiston numbered 28 at the first meeting. Every town in Northern Montana, where this brilliant young woman is now working, is adding a suffrage club to its roster for the coming winter.



## MEALS TEN CENTS AND NO CARE.

A Michigan village thinks it has shown great cities how to solve the servant question. Decatur, a prosperous little village twenty-five miles west of Kalamazoo, on the main line of the Michigan Central Railroad, is the scene of an interesting experiment with a plan to solve the problem of economical living and do away with the servant problem.

Briefly stated, the idea is the maintenance of a common table by some twenty-five of the leading families of the town, about one hundred persons being served in this way. A place for the experiment was found in a vacant shop building, which has been fitted up for the purpose.

The third week of the experiment ended at noon, Aug. 18. It is admitted that some mistakes have been made, but these are being corrected as they appear; and the promoters of the enterprise are sanguine as to the outcome.

The first week the cost averaged 12½ cents a meal for each person. The second week the cost was 10 cents. This last week it was expected that the latter figure would be decreased. The exact cost has not yet been figured out. When it is considered that a variety of plain foods, all of the best quality, were furnished, the result seems fairly satisfactory.

Mrs. H. C. Lamond, who is a member of the executive committee, was asked for a sample menu. She furnished the following:

BREAKFAST.		
Breakfast Food.		
Fried Potatoes.		Eggs.
Cookies.		Doughnuts.
Coffee.		Chocolate.
DINNER.		
Roast Beef.		Roast Pork.
Gravy Dressing.		
Green Corn.		Boiled Potatoes.
Tea, hot or cold.		
Tapioca Pudding.		Apple Pie.
White Bread.		Brown Bread.
SUPPER.		
Cream Potatoes.		
Cold Meats.		
Warm Bread.	Cake.	Plum Sauce.
	Tea, hot or cold.	

She was asked if the plan worked well, and if it was economical.

"It has its advantages and disadvantages," she replied. "Whether it is economical or not depends somewhat on the style in which a person is accustomed to live; whether one keeps servants or not, for instance. But, considering merely what is furnished, it certainly is economical."

"We are able to get better dishes at lower cost than if we set a separate table. The plan enables us to buy at wholesale and we reap the advantages."

"Take the matter of roasts, as a point of illustration. A good roast of meat is not an economical thing for a small family to buy. You cannot get a good roast unless it weighs several pounds, and the small family finds on its hands a large remnant, not all of which can well be utilized, no matter how clever the housewife is in planning."

"By this method we get twenty-pound roasts, and of course we get the best. Then our bread is baked fresh every day in our own ovens, and that is a fine feature."

"We have our individual tables. At

our table there are three families, each consisting of husband and wife.

"We each furnish our own silver, and we have a vase in the centre of the table which we keep filled with flowers. We take turns in furnishing the table linen. Our silver is taken up, cleansed and put back in the places we occupy respectively."

"You see, we save a good deal of work, we save on our linen, and altogether the plan takes considerable responsibility off my shoulders. If the scheme were carried out in a little different way we could go still further and have a laundress come in and do the table linen, which would take more care off our shoulders."

## TESTIMONY FROM PREMIER SEDDON.

HENGWRT, DOLGELLEY,  
N. WALES, AUG. 8, 1902.

Editors *Woman's Journal*:

I enclose the following editorial of *London Daily News* of August 8, with kindest regards. FRANCES POWER COBBE.

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

"Mr. Seddon's little speech on women's suffrage ought to do a good deal to encourage those people who are opposed to the disfranchisement of women. Mr. Seddon told the deputation which interviewed him yesterday that when the proposal was first brought forward in New Zealand he was opposed to it. Circumstances conspired, however, to make him the pilot of the measure through the Legislature; and the results that have followed have made him a staunch believer in women's suffrage."

"None of the convulsions, reactions, and atrocities which the man politician is apt to foresee as the result of giving the vote to women have come about in New Zealand. The party of progress and reform—which, by the way, happens to be Mr. Seddon's party—has been greatly strengthened, and, what is of more importance, the social causes—temperance, care of the aged, care of children—have been immensely advanced. Drink shops have been closed on election day, the tone of politics has been improved, and the character of the candidates has certainly not deteriorated under the new régime. And with all this, Mr. Seddon declares, and we see no reason for doubting his word, that the New Zealand woman is still a woman, nor does she even try to get elected to a seat in Parliament. An ounce of experience is worth an atmosphere of conjecture and prejudice, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Seddon's narrative will do something to check the stupid idea that the exercise by women of a citizen's responsibility is bound to lead to social and political catastrophe."

## WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Mrs. E. G. Kidd, owner of the well-known "pin money" pickle works of Richmond, Virginia, is prominent in business circles in the South. During the civil war her husband fought for the Confederacy, and his fortune was swept away. His wife went to work and sold pickles of her own manufacture for "pin money." She became so successful that she now

controls a large force of employees, and some time ago purchased the estate that her husband lost through the civil war.

Mrs. L. B. Kerper is at the head of the jewelry, fan and optical goods branches of Gimbel Brothers' large department store in Philadelphia. She is also the buyer for her department, and is now in Europe visiting localities in France, Germany and Austria noted for their production in these lines.

Mrs. Theresa M. Roles, of Shawmut Avenue, Boston, is an embalmer and funeral director. She is said to be the only Afro-American woman undertaker in the country.

## A SUMMER BARN.

A novel way to give self-supporting women a vacation in the country at small expense has been hit upon by a New York school teacher. Her summer home at South Ashfield, Mass., could not accommodate as many of her friends as she wished, so she has fitted up the barn as an "annex." Each of the cow-stalls has been turned into a bed-room, and the main body of the barn served as a common sitting room. The happy inmates of this barn, who call themselves "The Barnacles," include authors, artists, a prominent artistic photographer, students and teachers. They find their unconventional residence airy, spacious, and comfortable.

"You have no idea how nice it is," said a young woman who has written one of the most popular novels of the year. "The swallows fly in and out, and the cat and kittens play on the floor. We have laid down strips of rag carpet, and there are rough bookshelves filled with good books. We have our meals on a large table set with green china. When the evenings are cool, there is a glowing fire of logs, with six or eight women sitting around it telling good stories. Oh, it is a rare way of spending a summer! And the whole cost of remodelling the barn was only \$183."

This plan, like a good many other bright ideas, originated with advocates of equal suffrage. Miss Anna Marshall, the teacher who started it, is a suffragist, and so are a number of the brilliant group of "Barnacles." One reason why summer life in this barn is enjoyable may doubtless be found in the quality of the company. Stupid, luxurious, or conventional women would hardly choose such a way of spending the summer.

ETHEL C. AVERY.

The women of North Carolina have organized a State Association for the betterment of schoolhouses, and to plan a campaign in which the importance of attractive school buildings is to be set forth to the parents in every county in the State and in every school district in every county. A committee of women has been appointed to distribute literature bearing on the subject, and to exhibit pictures showing that unattractive school grounds may be made pleasant and picturesque by planting trees, flowers and shrubbery, and how the barren walls of the schoolroom may be adorned with inexpensive pictures.



## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE GRANGES.

It is not sufficiently known, even by suffragists, that in the Granges, local, State and National, there exists already a woman suffrage community throughout the length and breadth of the continent. Not only are the farmers' wives, sisters and daughters voters in everything that concerns this society, but they are eligible to every official trust, that of the Master included; not only so, but four offices are expressly reserved for women and cannot be filled by men, so that in the matter of office-holding women actually have a privileged position. Nor is this only an abstract right; "It is a condition, not a theory that confronts us." In a number of Granges women are actually serving acceptably as Masters.

When that shrewd and intelligent Scotchman, Mr. Saunders, thirty-five years ago utilized his position in the National Department of Agriculture to create an organization of farmers, he deliberately planned to have it include women as active members on terms of perfect equality with men. As a result, the isolation of the farm life has been lessened, and its monotony of toil lightened by social converse. Both women and men look forward to their gatherings in the Grange with agreeable anticipation, and recall past meetings with interest. A genuine *esprit de corps* has been developed, and the interests of the farming community are topics of constant discussion. What better nurseries of equal suffrage sentiment can be had than this great and growing order of intelligent, practical, independent, public-spirited men and women, who till their own acres and call no landlord master?

Lucy Stone was a farmer's daughter, and a descendant of many generations of farmers. Her grandfather, a farmer, fought in the Revolutionary War and was a captain in Shay's Rebellion; her great-grandfather, a farmer, was a volunteer in the French and Indian War. She never outgrew her love for rural pursuits. Nothing gave her more pleasure than addressing farmers' clubs, and she never failed to enlist their hearty sympathy and support. It was no uncommon thing, at the close of her lecture, for her to get a unanimous expression from them in favor of woman suffrage.

The Massachusetts Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States were the work of freeholders. Only in a great community of freeholders could our form of government have originated. Only by the efforts of freeholders can political equality be maintained and extended. Therefore, among the farming community we must look for our most effective supporters. With the disparity of conditions and the growth of cities we are in danger of losing our republican ideals. We must appeal to our rural constituencies. "The Whigs have the cities," said Andrew Jackson, "but my supporters begin with the first cross-roads outside of town."

One-half of the people of America are farmers, and the Granges are their organized representatives. Men and women accustomed to work together in the Granges on terms of perfect equality need

little conversion. Present the question to them, and we secure their spontaneous approval. Why not do so, and thus leaven the whole community?

We are glad to learn from Miss Mary N. Chase, president of the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association, herself a Granger, that she finds a cordial welcome among the Granges of New Hampshire. She has already made over ninety engagements to speak on equal suffrage before the Granges of that State, and in every case she leaves behind her scores of faithful and influential workers. In New Hampshire there are 278 Granges; in Massachusetts 162, besides 100 farmers' clubs and agricultural societies; in Vermont 262; in the United States several thousand Granges. Here is a field of effort practically unlimited, and worthy of our most serious attention,—for here equal suffrage is already established, and needs only to be applied to political life.

What the Granges are to the country populations, the labor unions are to the cities and manufacturing towns. When the working women wake up to the need of organizing in order to secure a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, they will find no difficulty in getting the cooperation of working men, who find their own most dangerous competition to-day in the half-paid labor of disfranchised women. It is greatly to be desired that working women, instead of organizing separately, should become members of the men's organizations, and make common cause with their husbands, brothers and sons. Having done this, they will naturally demand the suffrage, and the men will make the demand their own.

The weakness of our movement has been that its active workers have hitherto been too exclusively women. In order to succeed, it must broaden its constituency, and ally itself with organizations of men banded together for the promotion of social welfare. With the country and the city making common cause, the equal suffrage demand will prove invincible.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

## A WARNING TO WOMEN INVESTORS.

Let women beware of investing in watered stocks at inflated values. Under the present system vast fortunes are being made by their promoters at the cost of the credulous public. In a single issue of the *Boston Transcript* of Aug. 13 we find the following significant items:

By the sale of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, becomes a much wealthier man. It is understood that he turned the plant over to the United States Ship Building Company for \$10,000,000 of collateral trust certificates of the latter company, \$8,000,000 of its preferred stock, and \$8,000,000 of its common stock. Thus, according to report, Mr. Schwab receives securities having a nominal par value of \$26,000,000 for a property costing him only \$7,500,000 in cash.

With \$16 paid in, Massachusetts men organize two Maine corporations capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 13 (Special).—The following-named new corporations have filed certificates of organization here:

The Pelican Mining and Milling Com-

pany, organized at Portland, with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$6 is paid in.

The Hartford-Osage Illuminating Oil Company, organized at Portland, with a capital stock of \$500,000, of which \$10 is paid in.

A few days ago the *Boston Herald* intimated that the enormous steel trust stock of fourteen hundred million dollars is nearly three-fourths watered. In other words, that the common stock represents absolutely nothing. Who can predict what such stock will be worth five years hence?

Worthless stocks are being constantly sold to women who seek profitable investments for their hard-earned savings; stocks which represent little or nothing tangible. The sellers of such stocks grow rich, but the buyers will lose all they pay. They are worse off than was Esau, for Esau did at least get for his birthright a mess of pottage. These poor women will not get even that.

H. B. B.

The club women of Houston, Tex., are working to raise funds to open a free kindergarten by Oct. 1.

Miss Bertha Hatton has been appointed assistant city ticket agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at New Orleans, La. Miss Hatton was formerly stenographer to Passenger Agent Ridgely.

The ransom of Miss Stone has been followed, as was to be expected, by an epidemic of kidnapping on the Balkan peninsula. Four sons of wealthy Roumanian families have lately been abducted by brigands. In Greece similar occurrences are reported. Here is a clear case of cause and effect. The ransom of the missionary has cost not only the money paid, but the deterioration of law and social order in that part of Europe.

The new club home of the Woman's Club of Denver will be opened to its members in October, and the organization is making plans for a suitable celebration of the important occasion. The site and building have cost a little over \$30,000, of which about \$25,000 has been raised. The club issued bonds of \$5 each, which are not a lien on the property, but simply a loan to the club, for which 3 per cent. interest is paid. These bonds have been taken in blocks of varying size by the 800 members and their friends, and in this way the club-house fund has accumulated.

The first vacation school in New Orleans, La., was opened this summer. It was an experiment conducted by the Kingsley House Settlement of that city, and it has proved so valuable and successful that another year it will be opened on a larger scale. The classes were conducted on manual training and industrial lines. Members of the Mothers' Club of Kingsley House taught basketry, and the beautiful raffia baskets made during the school term were greatly admired, and many of them sold. In the chair-caning department some 25 boys worked at caning chairs for the use of their families. Cooking and sewing classes were conducted, and in the carpenter shops a class of boys made bread-boards, boot-racks, lap-boards for sewing, and similar useful articles for home service.